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VOL. VII.—NO. 37.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 12, 1897.

A Brazen-Blunt Capitalist Lets Out What that Means.

A JUGGERNAUT CAR.

Wealth is Intended to Support Life— Capitalism Turns this Upside Down and Sacrifices Life to Wealth—The Life it Sacrifices is, of Course, not the Life of the Idle Class, but the Life of the Toiling Masses, whose Every Inch Must the Devoted to the Production and Protection of the Wealth on Which its Exploiters Are Enabled to Spend a Riotous Existence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6 .- The Interstate Commerce Commission during last week granted a hearing to the various railroads who were requesting an extension of time within which to equip their freight cars with safety ap-

During the course of that hearing several gentlemen representing the railroads said some very good things, i. e., good for use by Socialists. Chief among those gentleman was John R. Cowan, receiver for the B. & O., who, in answer to a statement that loss of life and limb was caused by lack of said safety appliances, said: "THE QUESTION OF LOSS OF LIFE OR LIMB DOES NOT THE QUESTION." ENTER INTO THE QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION; it was a matter of business; was the commerce and business of the country to be con-tinued or not? That was the only question to be decided by the Commis-sion."

The advocates of "business" claim that business is conducted for the pur-pose of sustaining and enhancing life; that it is the most important thing in the world, to which all others must give way, because without "business" and commerce those things necessary to sustain and enhance life could not be secured; that without "business" humanity would cease to exist; that on "business" hang all of humanity's hopes and desires; that "business" and "business" alone make life possible business" alone make life possible, such being the case, it is remarkable for one who is engaged in conducting the "business" to a large extent of the country to say that life cuts no ice where "business" is concerned; that if to carry on "business" it becomes necessary to destroy life, well and good, let her rip, "business" is "business," and that which it was ineftituded to suslet her rip. "businesa" is "business," and that which it was instituted to sus-tain and enhance must go by the board. There is no reasonable excuse for

commerce or business except that they are necessary to humanity in the pro-duction and distribution of those things necessary to the life of humanity, for no other reason were they instituted; for no other reason are they tolerated by humanity; and when, instead of con-serving and enhancing life, they become destructive of life, that minute they become a hindrance to and an outrage upon humanity. Socialists long ago pointed out the fact that the present system of production, called "business," was destructive to life; long ago they pointed to the abuses and crime caused by "business," and it remains now for the upholders of the present system to

support the statements of the Socialists. Men are murdered and maimed in the Men are murdered and matmed in the conduct of business. "Very good." says the capitalist; men are starved in the midst of plenty by business; "all right" says the capitalist; men are denied the chance to live by business; "we don't deny it," says the capitalist, "but what are you going to do about it?" Does the working class need any better food for homely." What are they going to do thought. What are they going to do about it. They are the ones who suffer from "business." they are the ones tilled and maimed, and whilst the Socialist workingman has pointed out those facts, evidence has been acceptable to the said comulating to prove that what he said

Socialism has indicted the present them as murderous and useless to them, and has arraigned the upholders of that system at the bar of humanity ho now brazenly and defiantly plead

Business conserves and sustains the es of those who control and manage it, and is a menace to all others-ad mittedly so. Why, then, allow it to exist? Because we cannot abolish it? It is supported and sustained solely corance on the part of the working of its real nature, and because those who support and sustain it do not

who what to put in its place.
We must produce those things necessary to sustain life; without them we we want to live. How are we to change things that we can get these things and m is one wherein the means of pro duction are the property of a few, used by that few not to further the interests by that few not to further the interests of humanity but to secure themselves wealth that others produce, so that they may riot in a superfluity of luxuries. Now, these instruments of production—machinery, tools, etc., are the creation of humanity, created for the purpose of securing those things necessary to the life of humanity, and are NOT in any many the greation of the few who now the creation of the few who not on them. They are therefore as a matof course not the property of those too bow hold them. Such being the see, they are used as are all things the too bow hold them to be to ctunity to steal more, and it is only threal that while in the hands of the es they should be a curse instead

the right to private secured by violence and fraud; so

likewise was the right to private ownership in the machinery with which to work secured, and both "rights" have been perpetuated by and through legislation in the interest of the capitalist class, who have through the agency of political and labor fakirs buncoed the working class into allowing the cap-

italist class to control legislation.
The working class can by organizing in their own interest along class-con-scious political lines remove from the capitalist class the "right" to "...vate ownership in land and machinery, and can make both the collective property of the people operate the machinery etc., co-operatively, and secure to every man the right to work and the right to live free from danger and abuse. But they cannot gain those rights by help-ing those who subject them to abuse and danger, nor by following every Yahoo chasing wild geese. They have got to face the monster of "business" manfashion, understand that they and they alone keep that monster in existence; and, understanding that, they will know it as something tangible, something cap-able of being forced to array its sup-porters on the political battle field, and once becoming clear on that point, to annihilate it with the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor party, the only party in this country intelligent enough to know what ails US, and the only party brave enough to locate OUR enemy; therefore the only possible party of the working class and because of of the working class, and because of the only party necessary to secure memancipation of the working ARTHUR KEEP.



VICTORY IN HAVERHILL.

Municipal Election Returns from

HAVERHILL, Dec. 8 .- At to-day's municipal election Comrade Jas. T. Carey, the S. L. P. candidate for Aldermun in the 2d Ward, was returned at the top of the poll. He is the first Socialist elected here. The S. L. P. candidate for Mayor polled 800 votes.

FITCHBURG, Dec. 7.—Andrew Davidson, S. L. P. candidate for Mayor polled here to-day 498 votes; Herman Kaiser, for Alderman, 2d Ward, 288. Last Nov. 2 we had 105 votes.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7.—For S. L. P. Mayor, John B. Cullen, 153; for Alder-man, Ward 4th, John Doyle, 414; Ward 7th, Frederick A. Nagler, 306.



There is great howling and gnashing of teeth and putting on of sackcloth and ashes in the household of the Chicago Anarchist Cloakmakers. Woe is them. The Cloakmakers' Union, several hundred strong, of that city, decided to join S. T. & L. A., and applied for a charter.

No more to Anarchists, male female, the harp of Anarchy will shed her sounds from the Cloakmakers' Union; the dues, that once into Anarchic discord turned and swelled the hearts of labor cheats, no more shall tinkle from Cloakmakers' Hall to disunite,

disrupt, mislead those workers.
Thus the glorious days of fakirism pass and go, and a new era, bright with hope, is breaking forth.

WHOSE PRESIDENT IS HE?

With wages tumbling down in all directions; with the masses of the people in more and more depressed condition-the working class finding it ever harder to get jobs, the middle class finding it ever more difficult to hold its own in competition with the rapid concentrations of capital; with suicide and kindred signs of economic depression, Mr. William McKinley opens Congress with these words:

"Your meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratu-lation, and calling for our grateful acknowledgment of a beneficent Providence, which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation.

This William McKinley is a President. Whose President? Of the prosperous. These are barely ten per cent. of the nation. Ninety per cent, are not prosperous; just the reverse.

Mr. William McKinley is the President of the prosperous class—the capitalist class.

Let the working class take this fact to heart, and hasten to elect a President who shall be the President of the ma-Jority.

'TIS NO WONDER

That The Working Class is Despised by the Capitalists.

Samuel Gompers Traitor—Before the Interstate Commerce Committee, In-stead of Asserting the Rights of the Workers, he Yields that and Takes the Railroad Bond-holders Under his Wings-Ignorance and Corruption Exemplified — The Fundamental Principles of Economics and of Justice on Which Rest all the Aspirations of the Proletariat Ignored.

Mr. Samuel Gompers has again placed the uprising proletariat under deep obligation to himself. With his usual abnegation he has again filled in his own matchless way the rôle of "Horrible Example" that must enlighten the workers on the reason why they are looked down upon with contempt by the capitalist class. Such services are valuable. They cannot be rendered very long before the self-branded labor fakir class shall be cast off, and the labor movement pass into the hands of intelligent as well as honest leadership.

The scene was in Washington, in the room where the Interstate Commerce Commissioner was holding a certain session; the time was the afternoon of the 1st instant. The occasion was the hearing granted to the application of Railroad Companies for a further extend sion of the time when the present deadly coupling system shall be substituted by the automatic coupler. Opponents to the application of the companies were also invited. Mr. Gompera was there. Did he appear for the companies? Did he appear for the railroad hands, for the workers who had been lucky enough to have so far escaped mutilation or death? Let Mr. Gompera himself speak.

From 10 to 20 thousand railroad employees have suffered more or less serious injuries, and 2,000 have been killed outright during the last five years. Of these "accidents," fully 66 per cent, are directly attributable to this existing system of coupling. The law whose extension of time the compani-are praying for, has already been ex-tended. The present request is based on the same grounds as the previous ones, to wit, the expensiveness and inconvenience of the change.

Every one knows, or should know, that there is no railroad line in the nation that does not throw wealth, under some guise or another, into the hands of some idle railroad proprietor. These proprietors have a variety of ways to conceal the fact. Dividends are not always forthcoming, and then the proprietors put on a poor mouth and look abused; but they are silent on the fact that though the stocks draw no dividends, another tentacle of the vampire Capitalism does, to wit, the tentacle of "bonds." Even when in the hands of a receiver a railroad may be a source of fat profits or fleecings.

But again, even if indeed not a cent of unearned wealth were to-day yielded by a road to "stock-holders," or "bond-holders," or "lessors," or what not, every one knows, or should know, that such road did at one time yield revenues on which these gentlemen lived in comfort and safety; that these revenues were wealth squeezed out of the flesh, the marrow and the sweat of workers and that the original capital itself that enabled these fleecings to be perpetrated represents wealth for which the work-ing class had to work, bleed and even die. Thus, even if at a certain time no such fleecings can be had, it is no reason why the fleeced should continue to be exposed, and the fleecers should not shell out some of their stolen goods for the protection of the robbed.

The representatives of the Railroad Companies before the Interstate Com-merce Committee held the view that is proper to the capitalist class. According to them, it would be a "wrong done to investors" who are now "deriving small returns" to put in the automatic coupler, and thus "wipe out" the little earnings; but above all, it would be an unbeard of most up American injustry. unheard-of, most un-American iniquity to "inflict on the companies" such expense as the new couplers would involve, at a time when no dividends are paid upon stocks. Surely no fault could be found with such views. They express accurately the class interests and class morality of the class that utters them, and in whose behalf they are uttered.

They are class-conscious capitalism.

And Mr. Gompers, for whom did he appear? The tree is known by its fruit; the man by his acts. He claimed to represent the working class. Did he display that honesty and intelligence that the workers demand from their representative? Surely here was an oprtunity to do both. To tear the mas of economic falsehood and of brigand justice behind which the oppressors and slaughterers of laborers hide their hideous faces; to show that the demand amounted to nothing short of a request that these butchers be allowed to draw some more profits from their butcheries and to pronounce in the fruest notes possible the principle that LIFE IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN PROPERTY. It was the opportunity to tear to shreds the capitalist false pretences that the laws they enact are for the whole people, and, to demand in the strenuest notes in the name of the working class notes in the name of the working class that the tardy coupler law be at last enforced and enforced quickly—even if by so doing some loafing capitalist may get less fleecings, or may be left without any. That is what a bona fide representative of the working class would

(Continued on Page 4.) "

BOSTON'S MAYORALTY

Letter of Acceptance by the S. L. P. Candidate.

David Goldstein, the Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Mayor in the Pending Boston Municipal Election, rending Boston Municipal Election, Outlines the Premises and Aims of Socialism, Taking the Sound-Ground that all Election Involves the Issue of Labor Against Capitalism, and Every Vote Cast, Whatever the Elec-tion May be, Says Either "For" or "Against" the Continuance of Wage Slavery.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.-Socialist Labor party of Boston: Comrades-Your communication of Nov. 3d, 1897, notifying me of your selection of myself as candidate for the office of Mayor of the city of Boston is at hand. In accepting the responsibility and honor, I wish to say that the issues that confront the working class of our city are the same as the issues that confront the wage workers of the State, the nation and the world.

That is to say that CAPITALISM, or individual ownership and control of the means of life, is the obvious cause of the intellectual, moral and economic servitude of the people.

The wealth of the United States, according to the statistics of Geo. K Holmes, is divided as follows:

The capitalist class, which is com-osed of 8⁵/₃ per cent. of the families of the nation, owns and controls 71 per cent of the wealth, amounting to \$42.200,000,000, which includes real estate and improvements, farm machinery, mines, quarries, gold and silver coin and bullion, machinery of mills and products on hand, railroads and equipments, telegraphs, telephones, shipping canals, etc., etc.

The middle class, composed of 39 per cent, of the families of the country, owns 24 per cent, of the wealth, amounting to \$14,550,000,000, which is invested in small farms, factories and stores, while the working class, who comprise 52 % per cent. of the families of the nation, own 4½ per cent, of the wealth amounting to \$2,746,000,000, which consists of articles of personal use. Workingmen owning real estate are not included in the 52%, per cent.

The middle class are being eliminated

in the competitive war which is going on in society to-day, as they are not in control of enough capital to compete with the larger capitalists. They are on the verge of bankruptcy, and the major part of them will be forced into the ranks of the wage workers.

According to Bradstreet, there were last year 1,150,000 firms and corporations in the United States and Canada. Of this total number, which comprises every concern great or small, in manufacture, trade, commerce, transporta-tion, mining, insurance, banking, etc. 224,000, or nearly 20 per cent., either failed or gave up business during the

Of the 17,300 that failed, and of the 207,200 that retired in time to escape bankruptcy 80 per cent. had a capital of less than \$5,000, and 14 per cent. had a capital of more than \$5,000 but less than \$20,000

than \$20,000. At this rate it would take but a very few years to wipe out of existence every firm in North America having a capital of less than \$20,000, and to concentrate in the hands of a few thousand great concerns all the business of this con-

There are still, however, many people who possess a little property accumulated in better times, chiefly by their fathers, and who untaught by the misfortunes of their neighbors, rashly embark with their little all in the rotten ship of middle-class enterprise, thus filling the gaps made by bankruptcy in the ranks of the mercantile army. "But this supply of raw material for capital istic absorption is necessarily limited. and the time of its absorption cannot be distant.

In view of these facts, it can be plainly seen that a struggle among the cap-italists is going on in our midst, that is to say, great capitalists who have ap-propriated the surplus values created by their wage workers and thereby amassed large fortunes, by which they now control all the natural resources of the earth, land, water, and all the machinery of production, transporta-tion, distribution and exchange. The CAPITALIST CLASS whose wealth is being concentrated into fewer and fewer hands, and by the formation of monop olies and trusts are putting an end (amongst their class) to competition which they some time held "to be the life of trade.

The working class (52 per cent.) who having no control of the things necesworking class (52 per cent.) who, sary for them to work upon in order to produce the articles necessary for them to sustain their lives and propagate their species, are dependent upon capitalists for an opportunity to exer-cise their labor power, in order that they may produce (according to the report of Carroll D. Wright of 1890) \$2,204 worth of wealth annually that they may re ceive \$445 called wages, while competi-tion amongst their class is becoming flercer and flercer owing to the introduction of machinery which displaces labor power and keeps the price of laborers down to the lowest subsistence level—that is to say, the working class get for the energy they expend upon the raw materials and machinery enough food, clothing and shelter to recuperate the force they expend and to produce more laborers, or, as Karl

"The value of labor power as the value of all commodities is determined by the labor time necessary for its production and reproduction."

Labor power has "use value," which

is determined by the cost of its pro-

Labor power is sold at its "exchange value." If we desire to ascertain the value of any commodity we must bring it into relation with another commodity, which, like itself, has social power embodied in it, and qualitatively measure it by that substance. If we do this, we get our equation, one price.

This principle applies to all a substance is a substance.

This principle applies to all commodi-ies. We find the value of labor power ties. We find the value of labor power by cost of production, given the cost of subsistence of labor power, which is equal to the quantity of labor embodied in the necessaries of life of the worker. and you can ascertain the cost of producing the wage slave.

Society is split into two classes—cap

italists and workingmen, whose inter-ests are diametrically opposed to each other. One who owns all the lands and tools of production and whose economic class interests prompt him to buy labor power at the lowest possible price can be done only by keeping a surplus of it on the market, and the other class who possesses nothing but labor power and are compelled to sell it from day to day in order to live.

The Socialist Labor Party, conscious

of the irresistible economic develop-ment and understanding the source of wealth production, is convinced that nothing but the complete overthrow of the present wage system, and the substitution of production for use in place of production for exchange, for profit will put an end to the struggle for exist-

ence going on in society.
"To-day," says Karl Kautsky, "there is no longer any question as to whether or not the system of private ownership in the means of production shall be maintained. Its downfall is certain

"The only question to be answered in this; Shall the system of private ownership in the means of production be allowed to pull society down into the abyss, or shall society shake off that baneful burden, place the land and the implements of production in the hands of the people, to be operated collectively, for use and not for profit, and then, free and refreshed, resume the path of progress, which the evolutionary law prescribes to it? "Such is the question and such the

alternative. Our generation stands where the roads fork. One path leads through ruin, back to barbarism; the other leads onward to the co-operative commonwealth."

The Socialist Labor Party declares for the abolition of economic classes and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth in which the means of production, distribution and exchange shall belong to the people in common. A commonwealth in which involves no longer will be compelled to sell themselves as a commodity into wage slav-ery. A society in which no man will live upon the labor of his fellow man. A society in which the workers will get the full return for energy expended and no longer be compelled to lead lives that are not their own. In a word, a so-ciety in which every man, woman and child irrespective of race, creed or color will have an equality of opportunity. I consider it a great distinction to

have been selected as the standard bearer of the Boston Socialist Labor Party in this our first city campaign and let us hope in the near future the majority of citizens in our city will become conscious of the fact that their economic emancipation lies in voting into full power—municipal, State and national—the only workingman's party that holds in its keeping the key to the solution of the problems that confront the workers of the world to-day, the Socialist Labor Party.

With pride and gratitude, Comrades.

accept the nomination you have

Yours fraternally, DAVID GOLDSTEIN.

There are those who claim the S. T. &

L. A. accomplishes nothing. Let these gentlemen stick their noses over the following fact:

The German Typographia No. 7, controlled by Anarchist pure and simpledom, besides treating their unemployed members as dogs, was considering a proposition to lower the out-of-work benefit. At that juncture appeared the document of the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A., "In the Matter of the Printers," giving a graphic account of the anti-solidarity conduct of the Typographia. The immediate result was:

-First-The proposition to lower the out-of-work benefit was dropped like a hot potato;

Second-The unemployed of the union were awakened to a sense of their own dignity, and began to move for higher out-of-work benefits.

The field to raise recruits from is not that of "union" office holders, but of the men who have nothing to lose but their chains.

"Crispi Must Face Ugly Charges."

Legislative Commission Appointed to Investigate His Case." "Italy's Grand Old Man." "Blackmail, Embezzlement and Sale of

Decorations Ascribed to the Ex-Premier.'

"He Appealed to King Humbert to Stop All Proceedings, and Menaced the Monarch with Deposition and Exile if He Refused."

ROME, Dec. 2.-To-day the Chamber of Deputies appointed a commission of five to inquire into the charges against Signor Francesco Crispi, former Premier, in connection with the Bank of Naples scandals, and the illegal traffic in decorations."

What a spectacle for this capitalist century when this is a specimen of the "Grand old men" it produces!

DIFFERENCE

Between Socialism and Communism.

Two Words often Confounded Tet Rad-ically Different — As Communism Rises Simply From Humane Aspirations, it Ignores the Material Foun-dation of all Social System and Ima-gines a System of Society that Flies in the Face of the Bequisite System of Production—Socialism Grounded on the Material Corner-Stone of Society Builds in Strict Logical Accord There-

Very often the greatest opposition to Socialism is the result of a gross misapprehension of its true principles. If our opponents, instead of abusing the Socialists and condemning the system of society Socialists propose to estab-lish, would only take the pains to investigate this subject and read some of the authorities on Socialism, they would, in a very short time, be able to see their mistake in condemning prin-ciples of which they were wholly ignorant.

Socialism and Communism are two terms often used by opponents in a way which would indicate that they mean one and the same thing. Mostly all of the bourgeois writers on Socialism canfound the two terms that way. To them Socialism is synonymous with Communism. This is a great error. The following will prove the absurdity of using the two terms as if they meant

of using the two terms as if they meant the same thing.

First, as to Socialism.—To-day the term Socialism is more popular than it was ever before; that is because the easence of the Socialist movement is now more or less known everywhere. People no longer think Socialism to be a terrible thing, and a Socialist to be a man with red bar, (similar to the easence). man with red hair (similar to that of the terrible Huns of the Dark Ages). savage faces, whiskers reaching to the savage faces, whiskers reaching to the ground, where are hidden a few dozen bombs and a few pounds of dynamite. Thanks to the activity of the militant Socialists, those days of blessed ignorance are already a thing of the past. Nearly every one who possesses common sense looks upon a Socialist as a man whose aim is to organize a system of society different from the one existof society different from the one exist-

ing at the present time. What is Socialism?

In the "Coming Social Struggle" I had occasion to define it as "a theory of dustries will be organized on a national or international basis of collective ownership, operated and controlled by all the members of society."

Socialism then aims at the abolition of all private ownership in the means

of all private ownership in the means of production and exchange, as, for in-stance, the soil and all the implements of production. But this does not at all exclude private ownership of things for personal use. Under Socialism, every individual who did not spend all he earned will have perfect freedom to dis-

pose of his personal wealth in a way to suit himself. This is Socialism. Communism differs from Socialism in this particular: while Socialism desires to place under collective ownership that part of wealth called capital, which is needed to produce the necessaries and luxuries of life, Communism goes further and demands the abolition of private ownership of all kinds of wealth. Communism would not leave anything to the individual, and it would make the community the sole owner of all the wealth. While Socialism has for its maxim—to each according to his deeds; Communism has for its maxim—to each

according to his needs. The following seems to be another essential difference between Socialism and Communism. While the former tends to centralization, the latter tends to the direct opposite—decentralization. The forming of small "communes" muhism, and therein Communism is a back number in the world's history, be-cause the modern and requisite method of production, necessary of production, necessary to produce abundantly, demands nations for its basis. The "commune" is too small a basis. Communism ignores this mic and social fact; Socialism recognizes it.

These, I believe, are the main differences between Socialism and Commun-

The leading Communists preceded the modern Socialists. Mostly all of the former lived between the latter half of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century. They were nearly all of noble birth, who, mostly from philanthropic and sentimental motives, desired to see Com-munism established. But this kind of Communism never developed into a movement.

Modern Socialism more truly begins with Carl Marx, the greatest economic thinker and most far-sighted man of the present century. Frederick Engels is a man of no less importance to the So-cialists, although inferior to Marx. It is a fact that the German school economics produced all modern Socialists, while the French school produced

all Communists. Marx planted Socialism on the dis-covery of the fact that the class struggle exists in modern society, and that thereby the elements are formed that will inevitably lead to the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth.
WILLIAM EDLIN.

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	In 1896 (Presidential) 36,	564

Rightly, to be great Is not to atle without great argu-But greatly to find quarrel in a When honor's at stake Shakespeare.

A typographical error made us say in this place last week that the Socialist Labor party's vote this year, as indicated by the latest returns, would exceed "52,000," we meant to say 53,000.

More recent and completer returns enable us this week to raise these figures.

Colorado comes in with 1.444; the returns from New York are larger than we calculated, and will be close to 21,-600. The final official figures are not yet all in. Until we have them the full table can not be published.

But this much is now certain: The class-conscious revolutionary political army of the nation last Nov. 2 rose ABOVE 54,000.

A WARNING TO HOLYOKE WORK-MEN.

There is in Holyoke a paper published with the German name of "Die Biene." partly in the German and partly in the English language. We don't know who its editor is, nor what, if any, organization is back of it. Its language, however, on political matters justifies a word of warning. For instance, this passage occurs in its issue of the 1st in-

"In the Second Ward OUR PARTY has put up no candidate for Alderman For this resson we recommend to the voters of that ward that they support Mr. J. M. Piquette. Although he is set up by the Republican party, he is a man such as the workingmen could not want any better."

This passage is not in itself cause for a warning. "Our party" may be any party; it may be the Democratic, the Populist, the Prohibition or even Debs party, seeing that its organ claims the "Social Democracy" has set up an organization in that town; "our party" may be any of these according as the writer or owner of a paper may be Democratic, Republican, etc., and, in that case, the passage would not be cause for surprise.

That which entitles the above quoted passage to be cautioned against is the company it turns up in. In previous issues, in the Issue in which the passage occurs, and in subsequent issues, numerous Socialist Labor party articles appear; S. L. P. candidates are mentioned; the S. L. P. vote, and no other party's is given; the S. L. P. platform and no other platform is published;—in fact the paper conveys the impression of its being an S. L. P. paper, owned and controlled by the S. L. P. This being thus, "our party" is suggestively the S. L. P., and uninformed or incautious people may be deceived into the belief that a responsible Socialist paper could commit such a breach of trust against the workers as to recommend to them to vote for a candidate who stands upona labor-fleecing party's platform.

In view of this we earnestly warn the workingmen of Holyoke against the deception that is attempted upon them by "Die Biene." A man who deserves the support of workingmen will not be found in the ranks of capitalist parties; he will be found in the ranks of the S. L. P.; the man who is found in the ranks or capitalist parties not only does not merit the support of the workers, but he merits their suspicion, all the more because his boomers seek to extenuate his capitalist political affiliations.

The passage herein quoted, together with the S. L. P. setting given to it, is a piece of fraud, all the more blameworthy because it insinuates a dangerous theory, a theory that directly flies in the face of principles that are fundamental with the Socialist movement, to wit, that the capitalist parties are products of capitalist class interests, and that the working class cannot reach through such portals, but through the portals of their own class party, the benefits to be derived from political Euccess.

The reverse theory, preached in the article that we quote from "Die Biene." has been a great stumbling block in the path of proletarian class-consciousness; no individual Socialist or Socialist or-

ganization can advance such theory without his or its being expelled for crookedness as fast as the party's machinery can operate upon the crook in question.

The S. L. P. warns the workers of Holyoke to keep their weather eye upon 'Die Riene," and to give the Republican candidate Piquette a wide berth, as a man who carries water on both shoulders, and, consequently, is particularly to be mistrusted.

THEIR UTILITY.

The report from Virginia, published under "Party News," on the fourth page of this issue, deserves careful perusal like a phylactery, the lesson it teaches should be kept permanently between the eyes, and nailed to the door-posterns of those who are now drilling within the party for the arduous work that lies at hand.

The vote for the party's candidate for Governor fell nearly 1,500 votes behind the poll of the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. That the heads of our tickets should run somewhat behind is, at this early stage, to be expected; the fight usually is on them, and not a few are still so confused on the significance of class politics that while they substantially adopt the Socialist platform, they fear to "lose their votes": knowing that the head of the Socialist ticket will not be elected, they virtually repudiate all the Socialist candidates whom they vote for by voting for the head of some capitalist ticket. This we know is a common thing; we count with it; and we counteract and seek to correct it by the intensity of our class-consciousness awakening propaganda.

The lesson taught by the Virginia report is of a very different nature. It turns out that a semi-freak, and who knows if not worse, called Cowden, set himself up as a candidate for Governor. and sailed under the usurped colors of Socialism. His action confused a number of voters, who, not guided by anything on the ballot, and misguided by Cowden's claims, took this adventurer for the Socialist Labor party's candidate for Governor, and thus were cheated out of their suffrage.

The firm attitude of the S. L. P. towards the non-descripts and crooks, who float about as Socialists, is frequently condemned as intolerance, What "tolerance" in such cases would mean the heavy drain on the poll of the S. L. P. candidate for Governor in Virginia gives a hint of. The capitalist parties will not be slow to discover the utility of the Cowdens; these will be bred in regular order; and if the cry of "tolcrance" should sufficiently affect the party, no warning sound or too weak a warning would help the masses to escape being entrapped. Incubators of Socialist stool pigeons will then become a regular department of the capitalist political machines.

Let the lesson be thoroughly learned and never lost sight of. Whosoever is a Socialist ranks himself under the banner of the S. L. P.; whosoever does not, is none; and, if he dons Socialist colors, must be exposed and fought with even greater severity than the open enemy, he being a much more dangerous one to the cause of human redemption-because of his false pretences.

NOT AN EMPTY BOAST.

What is considered the most remarkable industrial organization in the history of manufacturing is about completed. It is a mammoth \$50,000,000 wire combine. The report of those who engineered the consolidation runs thus:

'A nest of blast furnaces will be erected without delay on the banks of the Black River. The new organization reaches to the very roots of the industry. including all the wire rod capacity in the country, and having control of the supply of materials from the ore in the pun wire, used for all purposes from the manufacture of cloth to the erection of a telegraph line, the finished product of the industry. The company will own iron mills about Lake Superior. Some of these are the Jackson mine of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. the Oliver interest in the Oliver-Carnegie purchases on the Mesaba range, and the Tilden and Norrie mines. Like the Carnegie Company in its line of structural material, rails, and other heavy stuff, the wire consolidation, in its own line, WILL BE ABLE, WITHOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESSFUL COM-PETITION FROM ANY SOURCE WHATSOEVER, TO SUPPLY WHAT-EVER MARKETS IT DESIRES TO

This last clause is no empty boast And what does it mean?

It means, first, that, to a greater ex tent than before and more brazenly than ever, the myth about labor's right and capacity to change its master has been curtailed.

It means savings at a tremendous rate, and that these savings will be made at the expense of the workers. whom such consolidation renders superfluous, who are thrown upon the streets. and who, by increasing the supply of labor reduce the price of labor, or the wages of the worker.

It means increased power to the private holders of so essential a social institution, and deepened dependence for the workers who alone will produce all the wealth yielded by the well-ramified concern.

Finally, it means one more object esson of collective labor and its productivity; one more giant object lesson of the absurdity of such collective labor going hand in hand with private ownership; one more heavy blow on the back of a social system whose productive sympathy in its tribulations.

powers are rotten-ripe for public ownership; one more long stride towards the Social Revolution.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

News comes from England that the contemplated railroad strike has been abandoned. The reason given is that 'not one-third of the men are organized, and their society has not money enough to undertake a strike"!

Such a set of facts-no funds and unorganized majority-coming from the classic ground of pure and simple trade unionism, tells a tale that should be taken to heart.

The theory of pure and simple unionism is that the condition of the workers can be improved by organizations that are simply and purely industrial or economic. According to this theory, the Labor Question is not a political question at all. Politics can go as it likes; provided the workers are organized for the economic struggle, all is done that can and need be done. This theory presupposes the possibility of so organizing the workers while the Government is left wholly in the hands of the idlers or capitalists, and no political effort is put forth looking towards the dislodgement of the capitalist class from its politicalpower. We have often illustrated the fundamental error of a theory that den'es so essential a principle as that the Labor Question is essentially a political one, and the fatal results that flow from the misconception. We shall not now return to that phase of the question. We shall here take up the pure and simple position from another side.

The proof of the pudding lies in the eating. The pure and simple theory has bee: in practice fully two generations. and in England it has had full swing. If it were possible to organize the traces upon pure and simple lines the thing would surely have been done in England. Was it? No: the failure there is almost as signal as here: Only a small minority is organized, and the funds collected are too trifling to justify entrance into a conflict with the well-filled pockets of the foe. The condition of the society of railroad workers in England is, therefore, a stubborn fact, which denies pure and simpledom.

Nor can it be otherwise. Planted on a theory of the social system that is wholly wrong, every step taken by the pure and simple organization must tend towards exemplifying its impotence. It cannot gather the forces of labor within its camp because it rears its camp within bounds that are too narrow. A pint measure can never contain a gallon. The gallon measure of the Labor Question will never go into the pint measure of the pure and simple trade union. Only the broad bottomed measure of New Trade Unionism can embrace the Labor Question.

To organize the trades successfully the capitalist or bourgeois idea of organization for the purpose of cornering the merchandise labor-power must be abandoned. The worker must be enlisted as a soldier conscious of the purpose of his enlistment-not the upholding of the existing system by imitating the exploiters, but the overthrow of the existing system. Only then can they be all gathered together, because only then is the bond of solidarity between all quickened into life.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

If any one needs any evidence of the profundity of ignorance that typifies capitalist papers let him read, scan and gloat over this gem from the Abbington, Mass., "Advertiser":

"The Socialist party of Austria-Hun-gary is as harmonious as the National-ist party of Ireland. While mankind are perishing for want of light, liberty and the comforts of civilization, the Socialists of Austria-Hungary among themselves and split up into two parties—the Social Democrats and the Christian Socialists, and fight and stone each other and pull hair over a little matter of theology."

We are now ready at any moment to find in the columns of some Austria-Hungary compeer, of the "Advertiser" some item like this:

"The Socialists of America are quarreling, among themselves; they have split up into two parties—the Socialist Labor party and the Gold Bug Republican party, and they are actually voting each other down; and such is the hatred of these two split up factions of the Socialist party, that the Gold Bug Republican faction actually tries to suppress the vote of the other Socialist fac-tion, the Socialist Labor party, and it even sends rowdies into their meetings, who have to be handed over to the

Although our friends the enemy insist in imputing to us devilish qualities, we shall give them one more illustration of our angelic, nay, saintly disposition.

The Indianapolis, Ind., "Deutsch-Americanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung." organ of the German compositors, has been wearing out its teeth-like the serpent in the fable trying to chaw off a file-in its attempt to overcome the impregnable-array of facts with which, in its circular "In the Matter of the Printers," the G. E. B. of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance convicted certain "unions" and "unionists" of aiding scabs and of other grave crimes against the proletariat.

We wish to exemplify our charity to the distressed "Deutsch-Amerikanische Buchdrucker-Zeitung" by extending to it, in all sincerity, our heartfelt

PROBING POVERTY.

A committee, consisting of leisurely college professors, has been appointed to inquire into the causes of destitution in New York. Their report is interesting. Interesting not only for the points it furnishes to bang the professors over the head with, but also because it furnishes a striking and living illustration of one of the most telling passages in Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

Here is what our professors actually report:

The 500 records examined gave a total number of applications for relief of 832. These were distributed as follows: 500 applied once, 184 a second time, 87 a third time, 35 a fourth time, 12 a fifth time, 7 a sixth time, 4 a seventh time, and 3 an eighth time. A conclusion drawn in the report is that a considerable amount of chronic pauperism, exists, the real amount being greater than these figures indicate. In the 500 families there were 782 men and women. Fifty-five per cent, were married; 25 per cent, were widows; a small per-centage were deserted wives. The number of single males exceeded that of ber of single males exceeded that of single females. In age, the largest num-ber of applicants were between thirty and thirty-nine, "the period," says the report, "of greatest strain upon families on account of the number of children who are yet dependent." In 27 per cent, of the families there were no children. The average number of children for the 500 cases was 2.05. The nationality of the applicants was as follows: American 26.4 per cent.; English, 8.2 per cent.; German, 12.6 per cent.; Irish, 34 per cent.; Italians, 1.6 per cent.; other nationalities, 17.2 per cent.

The report then passes on to a sta-tistical consideration of the alleged and real causes of distress. In a table of alleged causes it appears that distress was due in 312 cases to loss of employment, in 226 cases to sickness or acci-dent, in 25 cases to intemperance, in 52 cases to insufficient earnings, in 45 to physical defect or old age, in 40 to death of wage-carner, in 40 to desertion, in 103 to uncertain causes. In the table of real causes a widely different state of affairs appears. Lack of employment appears as the cause of distress in 115 cases, sickness or accidents in 102, physical defect or old age in 27, death of wageearner in 18, desertion in 15, intemperance in \$7, shiftlessness in 50, "no need"

When reading the records the tabulators made an attempt to determine the character of the adult members of the families, with the following result: Good, 353; criminal, 16; Insane, 1; inemperate. 137; shiftless, 108; suspicious, 43; untruthful, 20; uncertain, 103

Of the treatment of these cases the

report says: The treatment consists of friendly visiting and advice, of giving temporary help, of referring to hospitals, churches and societies to which the case properly belongs, and in finding permanent em-ployment. As the chief cause of distress is tack of employment, the treatment most needed is to find employ-ment. In many cases this is the only thing demanded, but to find permanent employment is the very thing most difficult to accomplish, especially in times of distress and when the applicant is intemperate, shiftless, or of uncertain character. In many cases a great va-

s nursed along until it becomes either independent or disappears. The report shows that employment was found in 6.53 per cent.; temporary aid given, 20,19 per cent.; references to hospitals and societies were given 20.92 per cent.; found to have no need of relief, 25.88 per cent,; unworthy of help, 10.31 per cent.; reason uncertain, 10.03

riety of treatment is given, and the case

per cent.; information given to inquirer, 6.04 per cent. Were they not anticipated by the author of their cold cruelty well photographed by

him in the following passage By way of attempting to give the reader some general impression of the way people lived together in those days. especially of the relations of the rich and poor to one another, perhaps I cannot do better than to compare society as it then was to a prodigious coach which the masses of humanity were harnessed to and dragged toilsomely along a very hilly and sandy The driver was hunger, and permitted no lagging, though the pace was necessarily very slow. Despite the diffi-culty of drawing the coach at all along so hard a road, the top was covered with passengers who never got down, even at the steepest ascents. top were very breezy and comfortable Well up out of the dust, their occupants could enjoy the scenery at their leisure. or critically discuss the merits of the straining team. Naturally such places were in great demand and the competi-tion for them was keen, every one seeking as the first end in life to secure a seat on the coach for himself and to leave it to his child after him. By the rule of the coach a man could leave his seat to whom he wished, but on the other hand there were many accidents by which it might at any time be wholly lost. For all that they were so easy. the seats were very insecure, and at every sudden jolt of the coach persons were slipping out of them and falling to the ground, where they were instant and help to drag the coach on which they had before ridden so pleasantly. It was naturally regarded as a terrible misfortune to lose one's seat, and the apprehension that this might happen to them or their friends was a constant cloud upon the happiness of those who

But did they think only of themselves? you ask. Was not their very luxury rendered intolerable to them by ers and sisters in the barness, and the wledge that their own weight added to their toil? Had they no compassion for fellow beings from whom fortune only distinguished them? Oh, yes; commiseration was frequently express those who rode for those who had to pull the coach, especially when the vehicle came to a bad place in the road. as it was constantly doing, or to a par-ticularly steep hill. At such times, the desperate straining of the team, their agonized leaping and plunging under the pitiless lashing of hunger, the many who fainted at the rope and were tram-pled in the mire, made a very distress-ing spectacle, which often called forth highly creditable displays of feeling on

the top of the coach. At such times the passengers would call down encouragingly to the toilers of the rope, exharting them to patience, and holding out hopes of possible compensation in an-other world for the bardness of their lot, while others contributed to buy salves and liniments for the crippled and injured. It was agreed that it was a great pity that the coach should be so hard to pull, and there was a sense of general relief when the specially bad piece of road was gotten over. This relief was not, indeed, wholly on account of the team, for there was always some danger at these bad of a general overturn in which all would

of a general overturn in which all would lose their seats.

"It must in truth be admitted that the main effect of the spectacle of the misery of the toilers at the rope was to enhance the passengers' sense of the value of their seats upon the coach, and to cause them to hold on to them more desugrately than before. If the passengers is the passenger of the passengers and the passengers are the passengers. desperately than before. If the passengers could only have feit assured that neither they nor their friends would ever fall from the top, it is probable that, beyond contributing to the funds for liniments and bandages they would have troubled themselves extremely little about those who dragged the coach."

Twenty-five more "Automatic Gatemen" have since election been introduced in the Manhattan Elevated Road of this city. These machines displace an equal number of ticket choppers.

What has Tammany's victory done for these displaced proletarians? Or would any other capitalist party's victory have prevented this dire consummation? Assuredly not.

A Socialist victory would have put a different aspect on the case: It is very doubtful whether the capitalist class would so ruthlessly throw human beings on the streets to suffer if that class- those human beings and the rest of the working class made an intelligent use of the ballot; if the workers gave evidence of knowing the value of the vote they hold, and showed it by conquering therewith the public powers from the capitalist class, this class would be slow to freat them in a way that would egg them on to hasten the downfall of capitalism.

But even if the labor vote had not yet reached last November the magnitude of a victory, the workers would at least, by having greatly increased the vote of their class, have brought the day of their deliverance by so much nearer.

These "Automatic Gatemen" being, as they are, in plain view of the whole nublic, ought to bring home to the whole working class what the effect of improved machinery is, and how urgent it is to take control of the machine.

Own the machine, or the machine will own you.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Correct Forecast.

To THE PEOPLE:-As capitalists have desecrated poetry, art and the flag for the vile use of advertising and politics, they will in a short time un-doubtedly do the same with our Federal constitution, especially the preamble, the best part of it, and the following will be the style adopted:

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, use Le Page's Glue, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility by insuring in the New York Life, provide for the common defence by using Sapolio, and general welfare by taking Hood's Sarsa-parilla, do ordain and establish this constitution for ourselves and our pros-WM. McKINLEY.

Yours truly. New York, Dec. 1.

LETTER BOX.

JOS. BING.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

A. L. Minneapolis, Minn.-Your letter of last October 13 turns up now a the bottom of an old file. Guess the questions you ask have since been answered one way or other in these columns. If not, let us know, and, if not too many subsequent questions from other sources happen to bury yours out of sight, shall try to answer.

T. L .. Westerly, R. L.-Just look up THE PEOPLE'S file; you will see our N. Y. vote. It grew everywhere.

M. M. A., Boston.-Send in the matter for next week. De Leon's address will probably find space in next issue.

C. K., New York.—The matter lies in the hands of the "Daily People Com-

MEN OF LABOR.

Written for THE PROPLE by J. A. EDGERTON.

Men of labor, why for others Ever toil? Men of labor, be ye brothers, Not the spoil Of the vampires, who are taking All the wealth that ye are making: Of the serpent that would crush you in

Why be slaves? Why wait ye longer? Be ye free. Than your tyrants ye are stronger.

Liberty! Shout that watchword unto heaven; Shout it till your bonds are riven; Shout it till the sounds ring over land and sea.

To the earth;
Until Tyranny shall weaken,
And a birth,
Bright as the bright dreams of sages In the past and vanished ages, Of Fraternity and Liberty come forth.

Make Equality the beacon

Speak! .The weary world is waiting For your call; Never in your zeal abating,
Until fail
All the Greed and Wrong that bind

us, Wrecks upon Time's shore behind And a new day shed its beauty over all.



UNCLESON & BROTHER JOYATRAS

Brother Jonathan It is clear to that we are fast going to the devil is this country, and will get there so too, unless the break is put down. Uncle Sam-You have spoken like

B. J.—The shackles of slavery are being forged-

U. S.—Oracular again.
B. J.—I say we must stop that.
U. S.—True. How would you go about

B. J .- Put an end to the tyranny that

B. J.—Fit all call to the system of Socialism proposes.
U. S.—I don't quite understand you.
B. J.—I'll explain. The Socialists are organizing unions, and they demand

that a certain wage shall be paid-U.S.—No harm in that—
B. J.—No harm? That's tyranny!
What becomes of freedom? I would have passed to protect the employers

and thereby insure freedom.

U. S. smiles.
B. J.—It is an essential principle of reedom that workingmen shall have freedom the right to labor unmolested for such persons and at such wages as he or may elect.

U. S.—May elect? B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Does "election" presuppose freedom of choice? B. J .- Of course.

U. S.-If there is no freedom of choice; is there an "election"?

B. J-No. B. J-No.
U. S. (taking out a pistol, puts H to the head of B. J., who tries to run of but is held back by U. S.)—I'll design dead if you don't fork out all you

money. What do you elect? To do a to give me your money? Choose!
B. J.—Are you crazy? Police!

S.-No, sir; very much in my

B. J.-Have you become a highway robber? Police!

U. S.—Never mind that. Choose!
B. J.—How can I choose? Do you call that giving a man a choice?
U. S.—Don't you?

B. J. (scared out of his senses)-No; 1 don't.
U. S. (puts his revolver away, much

to the relief of B. J.) -- You went through a good scare, eh?

B. J.—I don't like such jokes.

. U. S.—You just experienced what it means to be within a quarter of an inch of your life, ch?

B. J.—Guess I do; I call that a bad joke. U. S .- And you realize that a man in

such a strait has no choice?

B. J.—Of course not.

U. S.—He is not free to elect, is he? B. J.-Why, no; and you know it as

well as I do. U. S.—If I had called for the police to protect ME, what would you have thought of it?

B. J .- I would have thought you were S .- Or in with some murderous

policeman? B. J.—Yes. U. S.—Now, that's what I think of you

and all other bosses who want protection against the workmen. You have virtually a pistol at the worker's head. You hold the necessary machinery or capital to work with. You don't weed to look frightened; I'm not going to remind you by what acts of robbery po you have it: the workers have none. they don't work they die. By withholding work from them you kill thes They must work at your own terms die. When you say that they should be tree to work for whom and for the wages they elect you are shamefully misusing the word freedom, just a shamefully as the highwayman work who claimed he left you freedom to choose. And when on top of that po-claim you should be protected by his you and your law stand in the id

light that you admitted the higher-man and the policeman whom he called to his assistance would stand in the light of one malefactor coming to the aid of another. Freedom in the mouth of your capitalist class means brigand rule. We propose to strip you of that freedom, and shall do so by getting the law on our side; by voting it into our Jonathan, Jonathan, I shall yet see you as lean as the rall; with all the "freedom" you now exercise squeezed out of you!

Socialist Tracts.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms \$1.50 per thousand: 1. "What shall we do to be saved." A Sermon to workingmen, by Heary

Cuhn.
Socialism." by William Watkins. "Why American workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire. "Social Effects of Machinery," by

Frank W. Cotton.
"Socialism." Extracts culled from
Robert Blatchford's "Merrie Ess-

"A Plain Statement of Facts," W

"A Plain Statement of Facts," by
Hugo Vogt.

"Middle Class Municipalization and
the Municipal Programme of the
Socialist Labor Party."

"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the
following languages, four pages:
English, German, French, Italian,
Slavish and Jewish.

"The Firebrand." A humorous camedy in one act, (Adapted from the
German.) Price I cent per copy, 150
copies \$5.00.

copies \$5.00. "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel
DeLeon, 5 cents a copy.

Send your order to New York Labor News Co., 64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

AUSTRIA.

Austria are destined to lead to results that will reem unexpected and unaccountable unless one is informed on the under-current of the Socialist movement in the Empire. In view of that, by Lucien Sanial:

The disturbances now going on in I the below sketch on the Socialist Labor party movement in Austria will be found interesting reading. It is one of the monographs that will appear in the Socialist Almanac, now being prepared

There were only a few Socialists in Austria, scattered and unorganized, when in the last days of 1867 some "economic reformers" of the Schultze-Delitsch school undertook to hold a series of meetings in Vienna for the purpose of establishing co-operative stores. At one of those gatherings, which was attended by six thousand working people, the Socialist Hartung obtained the floor. In a brilliant speech, buttressed with the powerful arguments which Ferdinand Lassalle had a few years before used in his discussion, now historical, with Schultze-Delitsch himself, he so completely routed the "co-operators" that the vast audience tore up the by-laws of the association that had just been formed, and resolved itself into a Socialist organization, which immediately entered into communication with the "International."

Four months later (May 10, 1868), a manifesto was issued in the German, Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, Roumanian and Italian languages, calling upon the following objects: There were only a few Socialists in Austria, scattered and unorganized,

the following objects:

1-Universal and direct suffrage.

Emancipation of the working class from capitalistic tyranny, Complete freedom of speech and association; liberty of the press. International brotherhood of labor and consequent abolition of war. "Capital," said the manifesto, "has no nationality, no race, no frontiers. Neither has labor power, which in all countries is subjected to the same use and

On that day also a deputation was sent to the government to demand universal suffrage. The claim, of course, was ignored. But the organization of the masses proceeded with such rapidity that on the 18th of December, 1869, upon a call issued by the Central Committee, one hundred thousand men assembled in Vienna, marched in military order to the legislative palace, and presented the demands formulated in the manifesto of 1868, with a supplementary one for the abolition of permanent armies and the substitution therefor of a militia comprising all the citizens able to bear arms.

The ruling classes were terrified. The Prime Minister, after conferring with the Emperor, promised that the demands would be duly considered. Suspicious, yet law-abiding, the great procession filed away in the same perfect

picious, yet law-abiding, the great procession filed away in the same perfect order as it had observed in coming; not, however, until the statement had been made by its leaders that if the demands were not granted the people would come again, and in greater numbers, to signify their will. On the following day the leaders were arrested, the Socialist papers were suppressed, and a large military force was concentrated at Vienna to prevent any demonstration that might be attempted.

that might be attempted.

that might be attempted.

During the era of despotism and persecution that followed, the movement for a time preserved its vigor. But, owing to the nearly complete disfranchisement of the proletariat, it could not, as in Germany, assume the form of a great political party; nor did the Anarchists, in spite of their efforts, succeed in side-tracking it, although they succeeded well enough, by an occasional "propaganda of the deed," in strengthening the government. When the International went out of existence, the more devoted among those who were imbured with its principles concluded to carry on, quietly but steadily, an educational agitation until the time came, in the natural course of economic and political developments, when it would be possible to resume, work on a scale of greater magnitude and upon such tactical lines as the surrounding conditions might then suggest. Realizing the extent to which the march of Social Democracy in the German Empire would of itself prove a factor of education and encouragement in their own country, they intently watched its advance and enthusiastically heralded its victories.

They were not disappointed. From 1880 to 1887 the propaganda became

heralded its victories.

They were not disappointed. From 1880 to 1887 the propaganda became very active, and resulted in a good beginning of organization.

In Bohemia, especially, the movement grew apace; not only among the German-speaking inhabitants, chiefly settled in the Northeast, but among the Czechs—or Bohemians proper—who constitute more than three-fifths of the population of that important part of the Austrian Empire. The conditions there were such, however, that Anarchistic appeals to passion naturally evoked a readier response from the oppressed workers than could be obtained by the Socialistic method of cool-headed, clear-aighted, scientific and determined advance to a well-defined objective point. The Anarchists, therefore, were not slow in availing themselves of every opportunity to gain influence and to prepare the ground for those factional dissensions which, there as elsewhere, had finally to be ended by the summary process of repudiation and 'separation in order to arrive at a 'thoroughly homogeneous and really strong movement.

It was from their intercourse with the Germans that the Czechs had first acquired some notions of Socialism. But the vigilance of the Bohemian authorities, who promptly confiscated every tract, leaflet or other literature obviously destructive of "sound ideas and honest sentiments" concerning property, had rendered the dissemination of Socialist truth practically impossible until a Bohemian edition of Schaeffle's "Quintessence of Socialism" made its appearance. Owling to the high position which its author had occupied in the imperial councils, this work could not well be suppressed, and it was hungrily perused by the multitude. Only within the past seven years did the Czechs have access to some of Marx's and Bebel's writings. Nevertheless, as already stated, their progress was rapid in the early eightles. It was also marked by extraordinary suffering. "Hundreds of Socialists," writes Josef Hybes, who represented the Czechs at the London Congress of 1896, "were dragged

After a six years' reign of ierror, the persecutors relented. Not that they were tired of cruelty; for mercy is an unknown sentiment to the ruling classes so long as their privileges are contested or threatened; but because they fondly believed that they had succeeded in eradicating Socialism from the land, and feared that any further display of harshness, by perpetuating discontent, might prove more hurtful than beneficial to their interests. Some even assumed a benevolent attitude and talked vertexplayable proves. might prove more hurtful than beneficial to their interests. Some even assumed a benevolent attitude and talked patronizingly of measures "for the improvement of the working class." To their dismay, however, they soon found that the Bohemian Social-Democratic party was anything but a corpse; that it was, in fact, a more active soul in a more lively body than it had ever been; and that it could no more be soothed by middle class "social reform" syrup than driven out of existence by persecution. This was made evident to them in 1887, when the party held a conference at Brann and elaborated a new programme, the terms of which, however, were to hold good only until the Socialist organizations of the whole empire, through their representatives, assembled in convention, had adopted a general platform, binding upon all; for—it was declared—although the differences of language and other circumstances necessificated the formation of autonomous organizations by the different peoples of the empire with a view to the better conduct of agitation and action, each of them should only be an organic member of the whole 'Austrian' party, con-

them should only be an organic member of the whole Austrian party, con-

sidered as an indivisible body.

In order to comprehend the full import of this declaration, certain fundamental conditions of Austrian politics should right here be understood. Each of the nationalities united into an Empire under the Habsburg crown, has its own language, its own interests, its own ambitions. Again, in each nationality there are different classes, with special interests, more or less antagonistic. Therefore, a so-called "national" middle class party in Hohemia, for instance, is of a so-called "national" middle class party in Bohemia, for instance, is easentially a Bohemian party, whose interests may at times clash with those of a so-called "national" middle class party in Galicia, or in Styria, or in Hungary. Likewise, the aristocracy of the Empire, though occasionally united upon general questions involving the precervation of its privileges, is frequently divided against itself upon so-called "national" lines. A striking illustration of the effects that may be produced by such a political structure was lately afforded in the riotous proceedings of the Reichsrath, consequent upon the stremmen and Creech languages in Bohemia, and attempted co-ordination of the German and Czech languages in Bohemia, and followed by the fall of the Badeni cabinet. Now, the declaration of the Bohemian Socialists, in strict accordance with the fundamental principle of International Socialism, meant that the proletarian classes of the whole Empire, regardless of language, race, nationality, creed or employment, were to be a political, economical and intellectual unit against each and all of the so-called

This brave challenge of the Bohemian Comrades to the warring cohorts of despotism was relisted with emphasis the following year (1888) by all the Austrian Socialist forces at the Congress of Vienna; where the party as it now exists was constituted, with its several autonomous organizations.

The immediate object of the party necessarily was to obtain universal suffrage; an aim which it had no means of attaining but by constantly harassing the government, the great capitalists, and even the small bourgeoisie. The Socialists, therefore, concentrated a large amount of energy upon the organization of trade unions, although under the law they could not directly affiliate Socialists, therefore, concentrated a large amount of energy upon the vision of trade unions, although under the law they could not directly affiliate those economic bodies with their political party. The Austrian Covernment has, indeed, carried out to the letter Sam Gompers "American idea," so-called, of "No Politics in Trade Unions," and should this "Pure-and-Simple" British historian ever "go to Austria," it would not be by the organized labor but by the organized tyranny of the country that he would be welcome.

One of their first apportunities in this field of work was the great strike on

One of their first opportunities in this field of work was the great strike on the tramways. They improved it fearlessly and at no small cost. Persecution revived. In Vienna their official organ, the "Gleichheit," was seized and its editors were imprisoned as "Anarchists." At Steiermark and at Trieste the Judiciary gave the law a similar twist in its treatment of Socialist leaders. Nevertheless they won the strike and united the tramway employees into a powerful organization. So great was their activity in all branches of trade that at the Brussels International Congress of 1891 their delegates reported

from incomplete statistics" 230 unions, with a membership of over 48,000.

At the same time they built up a powerful press. The number of their po-At the same time they built up a powerful press. The number of their political organs, which in 1889 was already 6, with an aggregate circulation of 15,400, rose in eighteen months to 16, with a total circulation of 50,000. In a still shorter period they established 19 trade papers, with a subscription list of 44,000. At Zurich in 1893 they reported 23 political organs, 13 of which were Bublished in German, 8 in Bohemian and 2 in Polish. The Vienna press alone bad a circulation of 32,000 copies, read by not less than 100,000 people.

Such achievements, in the face of obstacles apparently insurmountable, and by men reduced in their means of life to a point apparently below the mainlimum requirement of animal existence, were well calculated to make the

enemy pause and consider. As every persecution seemed to strengthen the movement, and as the Socialist press, even so trammeled, could not only expound and defend the principles of the party but expose turpitudes and attack offenders, the capitalist became less insolent, the police more circumspect, the judiciary less prone to inflict sentences, and the middle class began to hypocritically profess some sympathy for the "poor workman."

This improvement in the attitude of their despoilers did not blind the workering masses to the true conjugant.

awakening masses to the true causes of it. Unaccompanied by economic or political concessions, it rather opened their eyes more widely to the advantages which they could only gain by sustaining the aggressive and uncompro-

mising policy of the Socialists.
"May Day," instituted by the Paris International Congress of 1889, was also "May Day," instituted by the Paris International Congress of 1889, was also most effective in propagating sentiments of proletarjan solidarity. Its first observance by the wage-working class in 1890 was general throughout the Austrian Empire. In 1893, coming a few days after the Belgian Comrades had won the battle for universal suffrage, the demonstrations assumed gigantic proportions. The enthusiasm of the people could not be restrained either by capitalistic threats or military display. One hundred and fifty thousand men and women paraded the thoroughfares of Vienna with bands and banners, cheering at every step for "Universal Suffrage" and the "International Social Democracy."

The public clamor for political rights now became so loud and so constant that it could no longer be ignored by the government, even though such a typical reactionist as Count Tanffe was at that time at the head of the Imperial Cabinet. In October, 1893, proposals on the lines of the Belgian scheme—namely, granting the suffrage to the proletarian masses of city and country, but otherwise calculated to maintain the political preponderance of the pos-sessing classes—were brought in by the Ministry. This in itself, regardless of what might subsequently happen, was an immense triumph for the Socialists.

the established the fact that to them, and to them alone, the disinherited must look for the assertion and conquest of their every right.

These proposals threw the Austrian Parliament into convalsions. The three great reactionary parties—the aristocratic, the clerical and the upper middle class—arose in their wrath and banded themselves together into a great

three great reactionary parties—the aistocratic, the cierical and the upper middle class—arose in their wrath and bonded themselves together into a great coalition against the man who had dared to give form to a political idea so revolutionary in principle, so far-reaching in its social consequences. Count Tauffe was defeated, and those hitherto mutually destructive parties fell into line as one reactionary force to resist the demands of the workers.

But the infamous Ministry of that coalition (the Windischgrätz Ministry, formed on Nov. 23, 1893) found upon taking the reins of government that it could not summarily dismiss or violently suppress the now firmly planted idea of suffrage reform. With unprecedented energy and unbounded enthusiasm the Social-Democratic party now carried on a ceaseless agitation. To the official persecution of its members, which was again becoming intolerable, it boldly replied with the threat of a general strike, without, however, entertaining any illusion on the outcome of such a desperate step. Driven to cover by this unexpected display of unconquierable determination, Ministry and Parliament resorted to dilatory tactics, referring the franchise question from the cabinet to the Chamber, from the Chamber to a standing committee, and from that committee to a sub-committee, whose deliberations were, to be privately conducted. From time to time a most complicated and impracticable scheme conducted. From time to time a most complicated and impracticable scheme was presented, affording the desired opportunity for interminable discussion. Meanwhile mass meetings were held under Socialist auspices in large and small towns, and bloody conflicts between the police and the people were of almost daily occurrence, owing to illegal interference and willful provocation on the part of the authorities. Finally, the shooting down of strikers at Falkenau and Ostrau and the mining disaster of Karwin so aroused the indignation of the people that the Ministry, unable to resist any longer the immense pressure of the franchise issue, brought out the legislative scheme concocted in the secrecy of their parliamentary sub-committee. This was, of course, a disgraceful abortion; a mockery of fundamental law. The moment it became known, the uproar throughout the country, and even in Parliament, was tremendous. The coalition broke down and sunk out of sight in general scorn and contempt.

Triumph No. 2 for the Social Demogracy.

Then followed the Badeni Ministry, which at last "succeeded" in developing a scheme of "electoral reform" that proved acceptable to the privileged classes. This was of necessity received by the Socialists, not by any means as a first installment of the great debt owing to the proletariat, but as a prying tool of some possible use in effecting an entrance into Parliament, where the few of them who might squeeze in through the narrow opening just made would be able to agitate, educate and generally bombard the citadel of privilege from a more elevated position.

Here, again, a brief explanation is necessary to the understanding of the "reform" in question.

Under the old electoral law, (1) the aristocracy and the high clergy, (2) the great capitalists, (3) the bourgeoisie (or middle class) of cities, and (4) the peasant proprietary, constituted four district electoral classes, or "curie," each of which sent to the lower house of Parliament a certain number of deputies. Under the new law this division is maintained, and the total number deputies. Under the new law this division is maintained, and the total number of deputies sent by the four privileged classes is, as it was before, 353. But the proletariat, the wage-workers, the dispossessed, the productive masses of the empire, upon the labor of which emperor, noble, bishop, capitalist, trader and landowner are dependent for existence, and which had no representation at all in the Reichsfath under the old law, have been politically, dignified into a curia, entitled to 72 deputies, or one-sixth of the whole number. Any single one of the four privileged curiæ can, in fact, outvote in Parliament the proletarian curia.

The least numerous but most privileged of the four upper curise is, of course, the first, composed of nobles and prelates. A baker's dozen of these lords and eminences may own a whole electoral district, and are therefore entitled to one representative, while it may take 50,000 plebelan voters in a crowded center of population to elect a deputy. (In Bohemia, for instance, 28 per cent, of the soil is owned by 362 persons, chiefly nobles. And note, by the way, that the Bohemian land-awning magnate is also an employer of labor in various industries other than agriculture. He is brewer, distiller, glass and sugar manufacturer, timber merchant and colliery owner all in one. Nowhere else in the world is "agrarian industrialism" so fully developed as in Bohemia. Moravia and Silesia). To this powerful medieval class belongs also the upper house of Parliament, the house of lords, which is composed of princes, nobles, archishops, bishops and life members appointed by the Emperor.

The second curia is essentially representative of capitalism in its highest

The second curia is essentially representative of capitalism in its highest development. It is composed of the chambers of commerce, whose members are elected by private corporations, bankers and great merchants. From this mere statement an idea may be formed of the character, views and abilities of the

deputies of this curia.

As regards the city and country boargeoisies, or middle classes, which constitute the two next curie, it may be observed that their inlinence, like their numerical strength, is now on the wane. The original intent of the Constitution.—which had been framed in times of political and social 'turmoil, when the middle classes were at the height of their power—had been to place in their hands the relus of government. But, by a strange combination of economic evolution and feudal reaction, the plutocracy has steadily forged to the front while the aristocracy regained its standing. Yet, with every plutocratic or aristocratic eneroachment, tending to shorten the life of the middle class, the purpose parties whose chief characteristic is to be stone blud everywhere bourgeois parties, whose chief characteristic is to be stone-blind everywhere and under all circumstances, are growing more bitter against Socialism, which

would extinguish the class but save the man, and more servile to the actual destroyers of both the class and the man.

At last the electoral campaign opened. Although powerful as a body of agitators, already capable of profoundly stirring the working masses in nearly all parts of the vast empire, the Socialists were not yet, by far, sufficiently organized to place everywhere candidates in the field. Their pecuniary means, also, were very limited. Again, some of their most effective speakers, writers and organizers were pining away behind prison bars. Lastly, every influence, every device, every mode of intimidation that could be brought to bear upon the dependent, the timid or the ignorant, by the privileged and their lackeys was unscrupulously used to the utmost extent. Fraud was also resorted to on a stupendous scale. The day of voting was not the same in different places. In the rural districts there was actually no day fixed in advance, and the casting of votes took place at any village when a perambulating commission, appointed for the purpose of collecting the suffrages, made its appearance. This commission was usually accompanied by gendarmes or soldiery. On many occasions notice was given of its coming to the local authorities so that those only were secretly informed and could vote who might be depended upon to "vote right," In order to carry out this plan more effectively, the commission would arrive late in the evening, the trusted voters alone would be awakened, and the election would be held at midnight. ... The peasants rebelled against this practice; they kept up videttes to warn them of the arrival of the commission and appeared in full force at the ballot, box. This gave rise to warm protests, to indignant denunciations, and finally to riots, which were quelled by gendarmes and soldiers with the sabre and the bayonet. The spilling of blood was officially justified by the commission and unofficially by the government organs, on the remarkable ground that the "rebels" were men "dissatisfied with having been granted the right of suffrage, and this sovereign right had to be vindicated at any cost of limb, or of life if

For all that, when the count had all been made up, it was found that the Socialist candidates had received 750,000 votes, and that fifteen of them had

been elected, seven of whom were from Bohemia.

On that day of March, 1897—the coldest day on record for the privileged classes of Austria, the most pleasantly warm for her proletariat—a mighty shout went up from the Alps to the Karpaths, from the Danube to the Vistula, It was re-echoed throughout Europe, and many a Socialist heart in America throbbed with delight and hope. The day of universal deliverance is surely coming.

A peculiarity of the labor movement in Austria, which we have endeavored to make quite plain in the foregoing pages, and which commends it to the attention of Americans, is that the diversity of races and languages in the empire, instead of proving the most serious obstacle to the propagation of Socialism, has contributed to give it there, in a higher degree, perhaps, than any where else, its true international character.

where else, its true international character.

The chief difficulty with which the Austrian Comrades have had to contend, and one that does not exist to the same extent in any other country, is the difference of economic conditions in the various parts of that great political aggregate, over which a Habsburg is still reigning in somewhat feudal style, While manufacturing industries of the most advanced type are flourishing in certain regions and turning out products actually unequalled in the world, in other regions agriculture not only is the sole occupation of the people, but has hardly progressed beyond the early ways of civilization. The great estates, the best cultivated, are owned by the nobles or great capitalists, whose relations to the peasantry are essentially those of the ancient lords to their villeins five hundred years ago. In great cities the artisan, although injuriously affected in many ways by the competition of machine work, has not yet been driven

out of existence, and the small merchant, who bewails his own decline but rejoices at the failure of his fellow tradesman, is still a being of much importance. Here, then, we have a composite structure of advanced capitalism, middle class individualism and antiquated feudalism, the triple face of which is essarily reflected in the manners of the people and in their national legis-

To preserve this incongruous structure, made up of three plundering To preserve this incongruous structure, made up of three plundering classes respectively belonging to different ages; to harmonize those three "interests," haturally antagonistic, in securing to each its "proper share" of the wealth exclusively produced by a fourth class, fit only to be robbed so long as it remains unconscious of its power and destiny; such is the problem with which the modern "statesmen" of Austria are constantly wrestling; a problem of political aerobatics far more complicated than was centuries ago the purely military one of gathering under one grown different races of the same social and itary one of gathering under one crown different races of the same social and economic age

economic age.

To awaken the fourth class; to strike the hour, projected by the sun of progress on the dial of time, when that class must emerge in full consciousness from the animal state and be the whole of humanity; such is the task of Socialists everywhere; a task by no means easy in Austria; and, for that matter, most difficult where it seems easiest; but a simple one, that all are irrestatibly impelled to perform, who, seeing the light, know that the day has come.

DEBS IN LYNN.

A Document of Present and Future Historic Interest.

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 1-The report 1 wish to give of the questions and answers at our Lynn "Debs meeting" may seem belated at this hour, the meeting having taken place on October 26. But this is one of the cases of "rather late than never." Quite recent events impart lasting interest to these questions, put by our Comrades, and answered by Debs. All our Comrades should know what took place.

QUESTION BY COMBADE REALDON;

"Why do you step in between the S. L. P. and the progress it is making. as you have nothing new to offer from what the S. L. P. offers, your party being a party of a day, and a side-track movement'

Debs: "I do not know that I am stepping in between. The leaders of the S. L. P. said that I was not eligible to membership. [He wisely refrained from being specific on that statement, not being able to make it good by proof.] The S. L. P. maligned and vilified me, but no words have fallen from my lips against them or their organization. I and my companions have been declared fools and frauds by the leaders of the S. L. P. Here again he wisely refrained from being specific. Had he tried to be specific he would have been forced to fall back upon the firm and trenchant criticisms with which the party exposed his errors. By doing that he would have had to admit what is becoming clearer to all—to wit, that he and his blind devotees resent all criticism as a personal affront, a sort of insult to the Holy of Holles.] I did not want to join the S. L. P. and be thrown out, as other good men have been. [Here he looked with a pleasant nod to Mr. Herbert N. Casson, who sat on the platform, and who, as our Comrades will remem-ber, tried to place himself above the party, was expelled and then figured as one of the organizers of the "New" or "Bryan Democracy," whose members in the Massachusetts Legislature made common cause with the Republicans.] While their principles are entirely satis factory to me, I am utterly opposed to their tactics. There are thousands of Socialists driven from the party by their tacties. It is impossible to build up a Socialist party with such tacties in this country. That is why I and my assocountry. That is why I and my associates laid the foundation of a new Social Democracy.

QUESTION BY COMBADE MCDONNELL:

"Before putting my question, I wish to say that there can be no leaders in the S. L. P. in the sense you speak of, because each member has a voice and vote on all things like any other. . But is it not a fact that all that keeps you out of the S. I., P. is your own individu

Debs "I look upon the S. L. P. in the light of stiffers, who drive many who would be good Socialists out of their ranks by their intemperate language and actions." (Specifications, were again omitted, because the "intemperate" language and actions in mind would have been found to be the identical language that the Populist "Social ists" complained of when they were proven to be wrong and bound to col-lapse; and the "good" Socialists kept away would have been found to be the gentlemen who got pay for stumping for the candidate of the silver mine syndicates who shoot down their min-

OUESTION BY COMBADE MALONEY:

"If the S. L. P. is what you claim, how is it that Mr. John Foster, organizer of Branch 1: Social Democrac Philadelphia, made application to the S. L. P. to unite forces?"

S. L. P. to unite forces?".

Debs: "I deny that staunchly. I doubt not that such a letter was "received" by the S. L. P., but I have strong doubts of its coming from Mr. Foster." ['This was, presumably, a sample of "temperate" language towards the S. L. P. The inforcements. inference his words sought, to create was that the S. L. P. wrote the letter and mailed it to themselves—in other words, forged Foster's name. Since then I wrote to Mr. Foster, whose name and address were attached to his letter in THE PEOPLE, and I received a very prompt answer; stating that hie did write to the National Executive of the S. L. P. asking why the old and the new Socialist party could not be united on common ground, etc.]

QUESTION BY COMEADE GIBSON;

"In the event of your Social Democracy being successful in organizing and becoming a political party, would it put p a ticket in the field against the S.
P. and its platform?"
Debs: "Would the S. L. P. put up one

against the Social Democracy?" [The answer to the following question throws some light on this evasion.]

QUESTION BY COMBADE MCDONNELL:

"Didn't you use your influence for Bryan, and also vote for him at the last ction?"
Debs: "Yes; and I would do it again

under the same circumstances. sider that Bryan was doing a great work for the Socialist cause, as all the trusts and combines were against him. [Here we have it all in a nutshell: the candidate of the syndicated sliver mine barons is considered as having "all the trusts and combines" against him; the candidate of the bankrupt middle class interests, that seek to SMASH THE TRUSTS AND COMBINES, AND IN THAT WAY SEND US BACK TO THE DAYS OF SMALL, INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION, is considered to be "doing a great work for the Socialist cause," for a cause the object of which is to PROMOTE CONCENTRATION date of the syndicated silver mine

AND LARGE COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION: The S. L. P. has been in existence 15 years; its vote for Matchett and Maguire fell off 6,000 at the last election. [1?] At the last Presidential election—Matchett and Maguire, 1896—we polled 36,564 votes, or 15,407 more than at the previous Presidential election, 1892. Moreover, while this increase may seem small, it is infinitely larger than the millions of Debs' Bryan party our increase or "falling off" was a thing to build on, and we have built on, and, since, "fallen off" some more by reaching at least 52,900 this year, while the "increase" of the vote of the "promoter of Socialism Bryan" has resulted in a dumping of his "cause." [1] One of the reasons why the S. L. P. vote does not increase is because the members of that party consider that a man has to be on the verge of starvation before his mind is clear enough for any economic teachings." [That portrayed his understruggle: Seeing how explicit the party teachings. [Inat portrayed his understanding of what is meant by the class struggle; Seeing how explicit the party and all Socialist teaching is upon this subject, the flippancy of the answer becomes still more significant.]

QUESTION BY COMBADE MALONEY:

"Why do you try to throw odium upon the S. L. P. by saying it considers a man has to be reduced to starvation be-forc he is ready for a change, when, in the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, whom you claim to admire, uses the following words literally: 'All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abalishing the forms to themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. ??" Debs acknowledged the quotation to

be correct, and presumably shifted the odium to Jefferson's shoulders. Several minor questions and answers followed. and then came this

QUESTION BY COMBADE REARDON:

"How can you consistently advocate Socialism and yet vote for Bryan and say he is doing good to the cause of Socialism? What claim can you lay to consistency when in one breath you tell us workers that we produced all the wealth and machinery, and everything about us, and in the next breath you ask us to abdicate our rights to all this that we have produced and go with you to some isolated corner of the country and some isolated corner of the country and colonize, and work with primitive tools, and leave the capitalists in possession of all this wealth that we as a whole have created, and in that way further inprease the helpnessness both of the workers whom we leave behind and of those who go on your colony?

Debs: "It is perfectly consistent for a Socialist to support Bryan. Such men as Bryan will bring Socialism on, while the S. L. P. will not. Let me prove you how. I went down to talk to the miners; I could get from 15 to 20 thousand people

how. I went down to talk to the miners; I could get from 15 to 20 thousand people to listen to me because I talk a language that can be understood by the miners, ignorant as they are. [According to this theory, the way to bring Socialism is not to teach Socialism but to reel off pretty phrases before large crowds. Bryan does that before large crowds. THEREFORE he will bring Socialism, notwithstanding he preaches just the reverse of what Socialism wants. It is easier to understand false theories of reverse of what Socialism wants. It is easier to understand false theories of easier to understand taise theories of economics; thousands will come and listen; THEREFORE Debs' speeches to the miners; in which capitalists are spoken of as workingmen and the hear-ers are switched wrong, will bring Socialism sooner than a speech delivered to fewer men who are taught/correct economics. This theory might be worth trying had it not been thoroughly tried, and shown by an uninterrupted awain of experience to lead straight to personal that they Illustrations are so numerous that they are superfluous, the Social Democracy will furnish and is furnishing the latest illustration. Our gatherings start small-but grow; all others start big but peter out small.] While the High Priest of the S. L. P. sits on a pedestal, high in the clouds of 'scientific Socialism', I go down and put myself on a common footing with the men. For that reason the miners will follow me. But the 'Scientific Socialist' will first ask a miner 'Are you class-conscious? No! BANG, down you go! Then, again, another miner is met, and the 'Scientific another miner is met, and the "Scientine Socialist" will ask: "Have you read and digesteds Karl Marx? No? BANG. down you go." [1?!] "Why, just look at their official organ, THE PEOPLE, which is as proof of their despotism. The language it uses is such that some members of the S. L. P. refuse to allow it into their homes. Because of the attitude of the S. L. P. we sow the seed of a new Social Demogracy. The S. L. of a new Social Democracy. The S. L.
P. can not grow under such tactics. I
prophesy the Social Democracy will
have two million votes in 1900." [Last
June he prophesical he would have in a few weeks 500,000 men for his new coloney. This is December. Where are they?7

QUESTION BY COMBADE HUGHES.

"Suppose your colony were successfully launched in the State of Washingfully launched in the State of Washington, what would your Social Democracy do in case the capitalist government, which would have been left by you everywhere in power, would decide to crush it by force? As you are able to prophesy the vote in 1900, can you with the same prophetic ability prophesy what would happen if force of arms were brought to bear upon the colony?" Debs: "I don't know just what will happen. If the colonists then fire they would be proceeding wholly within their constitutional prerogatives; they would then be in the right; and those who would fire on them would be firing on Old Glory and in the position of rebels." [Did Debs learn anything from the Chicago strike?]

cago strike?]
This will do. Several times in the course of his speech, Debs referred to Gov. Rogers, of Washington, as being

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as good a Socialist as he Debs, himself, Any one who read the San Francisco "New Charter" of last November 5, will readily believe that, and he who has not got that number should get it. For all these reasons, and, furthermore, knowing that in some places Debs holds other sort of language, we of Lynn think the above answers should be known by all the Comrades.

Debs again and again declared him-

Debs again and again declared himself "a Socialist at heart";—he was "a Socialist at heart" when he was an A. R. U. man, and did not think the men had to be organized on political as well as economic basis:—he was a "Socialist at heart" when he advocated relegating the ballot to the rear:—he was a "socialist at heart" when he advocated relegating the ballot to the rear:—he was a seconomic basis. as economic basis. "A many as a heart" when he advocated relegating the ballot to the rear;—he was a "Socialist at heart" when he advocated Bryan's election;—he was a "Socialist at heart" and never vilifying the party when his personal organ, the Terre Haute, Ind., "Railway Times," just before being converted into the Chicago "Social Democrat," reprinted approvingly on its front page an article written by the subsequent editor of the "Social Democrat," in which the S. L. P. was calumniated as follows: "For twenty years it has been the custom of the S. L. P. in this country to hold meetings in the back rooms of saloons, with the same audiences week after week, and a new listener only when the barkeepers-were changed; this method week, and a new listener only when the barkeepers were changed; this method of spreading the propaganda of Socialism has been so successful that at the present ratio of increase in the orthodox wing, the co-operative commonwealth will be greatly introduced about the year 17,327," and the "Socialist at heart," and now complaining about himself being criticized, never repudiated self being criticized, never repudiated such foul treatment and mendacity;— finally, he is still a "Socialist at heart" now when he is setting up in opposition now when he is setting up in opposition his fake "Democracy" to the only So-cialist movement in America! The opinion formed of him here by the So-cialists is that, if he were tried for con-sistency, he would be hanged even by Governor Rogers.
J. F. MALLONEY.

'IIS NO WONDER.

(Continued from Page 1:)

have done. Gompers, however, a beneficiary of capitalism, bribed by this inhuman system with political jobs for his son and his cronies, he was silent on all this, and placed the workers whom he "represented" in the disagreeable light of cattle ignorant of their rights, greater of the wisdeed, perpetrated ignorant of the misdeeds perpetrated upon them, ignorant of the schemes by which they are robbed and cowardly in their attitude;—HE PLEADED THAT THE TIME BE EXTENDED FOR THOSE ROADS THAT PAY NO DIVI-DIENDS!!

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTER—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y. NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS - Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champiain St., Cleve-land, O.

National Executive.

At the meeting held December 7th Comrade Teche was elected to the chair. Comrade Matchett was absent and ex-cused. The financial report for the w & ending December 4th showed re-

ceipts to the amount of \$121.70, expenditures, \$116.53; balance, \$5.17.

A Holyoke, Mass., paper, called "Die Biene" (The Bee), is submitted. This paper, printed half in English and half in German, contained in its issue of December, let a German efficient paties. cember 1st a German editorial notice, wherein it is said that, "our" party not having nominated an alderman in the 2d Ward, the voters should vote for the Republican candidate. Inasmuch as the said paper has the outward appearance of a Socialist paper, the impression is created that the term "our party" is applicable to the S. L. P. The Secretary was instructed to write to Section Holy-oke and inquire who and what organization are responsible for the utterances of that paper. Frank Warning, of Mountain View, Ark., was, upon appli-cation, admitted as a member at large.

In view of the many complaints against the publication of so many financial reports in THE PEOPLE to the exclusion of agitational party matthe exclusion of agitational party mat-ter, it was resolved to discontinue the publication of such reports; State. Com-mittees will hereafter transmit such re-ports to their Sections and send one copy to the National Executive Com-

Charters were granted to new Sections in Buck's Harbor, Maine, and Wadsworth, Ohio.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

Raport of the Campaign Committee of the 16th Assembly District, S. L. P., of its activity during the late Campaign.

The work which was begun by this committee on May 22nd, 1897, was car-ried on through its first stage until the

latter part of August.

We then ordered two platforms, and with that launched into the work that

was before us—the campaign proper.

The first open-air meeting held was at 3d street and Avenue C, and 38 meetat as street and Avenue C, and 38 meetings in all were held during the campaign at various places of the district; most of these were in the open air.

There were 5,000 leafiets distributed at these meetings, namely, 3,000 English, 1,000 German and 1,000 Hebrew.

A challenge for a debate was issued by our candidate for Assembly, Com-rade De Leon, to the Republican and Democratic candidates for the same office. A hall was hired for that oc-casion, and 10,000 circulars, announcing same, with date, place and challenge

issued by our candidate, printed and dis-tributed throughout the Assembly Dis-

The meeting was a great success. Hardly were the doors of the hall opened when a throng of people pushed forward, and within one minute's time

occupied all the 1,500 seats.

Those who could not find seats stood in the aisles, some sharing a seat with a good friend, until the hall was so filled that the doors had to be shut in the face of a large crowd that wanted to gain admission.

But the committee knew what was going to happen, and prepared another

meeting—an overflow—on the outside.

This meeting was such a large gathering that the whole square corner was a mass of heads, all eagerly stretching forward to listen to the words of the speakers on the platform. There must have been fully 4,000 people on this occasion, many of whom for the first time made an attempt to listen to the doctrines of Socialism. This was on

For the evening of Oct. 13th we arranged a parade throughout the district, with a ratification meeting at Union Market Square. Ten thousand circulars announcing the same were distributed into every part of the district. The procession started from head-quarters, which is in the neighborhood

of the headquarters of the Democratic

These politicians, who looked on at the formation of the lines, were sur-prised to see the large attendance we had. At 8 o'clock the procession started off with the Socialist Drum and Fife Corps at the head playing revolutionary airs and parading through the streets announced on the circulars. The sight was beautiful, the Comrades carrying beautifully illuminated lamps, divided into sections, each having a marshal at its head, and carrying a transparency with a motto on it, and another with Candidate De Leon's picture.

Through all the streets the crimson

banner, which was in the lead, was greeted with great enthusiasm. We were saluted with fireworks; in some streets Chinese lamps were pulled across, while in others, men women and children, who stood in wait of the pro-cession, waved their handkerchiefs, calling out "Three-cheers for the So-cialist Labor party."

When the procession arrived at Union Market Square there again it was met

by about 3,000 people, with cheers and fireworks, all pushing forward to take a glimpse at the procession which came along tramping to the air of the "Marseillaise." The Comrades then stood around the platforms and listened with the rest of the multitude attentively to the address made by Comrades Lucian Sanial, candidate for Mayor; Ch. H. Matchett Daniel De Leon Leon Ch. H. Matchett, Daniel De Leon, Jas. Hunter and others.

The Campaign Committee was more

than satisfied with the results obtained so far, and decided to work more vigorously hereafter. We secured Comrade De Leon's cut and had 2,000 lithographs made and distributed in the show windows of every store that we gained

consent from,
There were also 30,000 throw-aways of the candidates for Assembly and Alderman printed and distributed to the voters of this district.

There were besides the open-air meet-ings 22,000 leaflets distributed amongst the inhabitants of the district, namely, 12,000 English, 5,000 German and 50,000 Jewish. They were distributed on a Jewish. They were distributed on a systematic plan, namely, every Election District was placed in charge of a Comrade and placing him in responsibility of his Election District.

On Election Day the Comrades were all active, Every polling place was manned by three or more Comrades.

The most vigilance was shown in the 14th and 16th Election Districts, where the Comrades challenged voters who took bribes of the Republican and Dem-ocratic parties. One of these was ar-rested and placed under bond to await

The work of our Comrades on the eve of election was remunerated with the following results, Cuno the head: E. Dist, Cuno. De Leon.

Takes.		vanu.	De Leon
1	**********	72	95
2		99	131
			111
	***********	47	76
	*********	1.7.7	
		68	104
6		25	54
7		68	96
8		89	131
9		56	99
10:		138	176
	b	51	97
	**********	53	87
13	***********	61	93 -
14		28	61
15	*********		
10		58	86
16		51	82
17		24	47
18		27	56
19		21	64
20		25	53
		36	59
		CONTRACT.	

Last year the head of the ticket was 961, while the candidate for Assembly then polled 1,014.

With this recent

then poised 1,014.
With this result and the seed planted,
the Campaign Committee has deter-mined to stay in the fight all the year to make converts for our cause, so that when next election comes, the hour of emancipation of wage-slavery in this country may strike the first blow of its

Comrades, we hereby submit our re-port to you with an appeal to turn up your sleeves from now until next elec-tion and fight under the crimson banner tion and fight under the crimson banner of solidarity, to overthrow once for all that system which holds mankind in subjugation, which breeds political corruption and economical disorder, and substitute it by that grand and noble order of society that will guarantee the happiness of all men, women and children, where man will be man and not beast.

We remain, with sincerity and frater-

nity, yours for the cause, The Campaign Committee of the 16th Assembly District, Socialist Labor

IRVING H. WEISBERGER, Secy. New York, Nov. 23d.

Massachusetts.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Dec. 1.—Financial Report for November, 1897, commencing Nov. 11:

RECEIPTS.	
Sec. Worcester, 50 stamps	\$5.00
" Lowell, 20 stamps	
" Holyoke, Br. 2, 30 stamps	
" Lawrence, Br. 3, 10 stamps	
" Revere, new, 12 stamps	
" Springfield, 50 stamps	
" Northampton, 10 stamps	
" Somerville, 10 stamps	
Somet tine, to acampa	
" Winton, on lists	
Cash on hand, Nov. 12	40.03
Total	ec0 00
	. 400.00
EXPENDITURES.	
M. M. Avery, on account	
F. G. R. Gordon, on account	. 11.95
C. E. Spelman, on account	. 9.35
Transcript Pub. Co., on accoun	t 5.00
Percy Heap	. 4.50
Alexander Kersting	
Aug. Lehmann	
Postage and telegrams	
Tostage and telegrams	0.00

BILLS DUE. M. M. Avery \$25
F. G. R. Gordon 15
C. E. Spelman 10
T. C. Brophy 24
Transcript Publishing Co. 250
M. Buther 50 STAMP ACCOUNT. On hand245 M. RUTHER, Secy.

Cash on hand Dec. 1 8.38

Missouri.

M. H. TIEDEMANN, Treas.

REPORT OF MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.,

FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1897.
Nov. RECEIPTS.
1-Carried forward from Oct \$0.11
6-S. T. &. L. A., L. A. 120, 10r
printing 1.50
15-W. E. Newbert, due stamps 2.40
19-O. L. Trolland, Sr., due
stamps 2.00
19-R. Fuchs, Sec. K. C., due
stamps 1.00
21-Pete Schwiete, press fund 1.00
25-Sec. St. Louis, due stamps 1.50
27-Carl Weber, Sec. Bevier, due
stamps 3.50
28-Henry Kuhn, membership ap-
plication 10
28-Sec. St. Louis, due stamps 1.50
Total

Nov.	land	Type	Foundry, red ink \$0.50
3-		11111	" reducine 30
12-	44	**	leads and reglets 20
15	80	66	font 18 pt. type. 1.00
22-		44	1 job stand 2,80
22-	44	44	lead and case 65
19-P.	O. 8	tamp	1.00
29-H	enry	Kuhn	due stamps 5.00
			, P. O. order 5
			10

On hand 3.01 New York.

Total\$11.60

New York.

An adjourned meeting of the General Committee of Section Greater New York, S. L. P., will be held on Saturday, December 11th, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street, New York. Delegates should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

NEW YORK CITY.—12th Assembly District, S. L. P., on Friday, Dec. 10th, at 8 p. m. Comrade B. Feigenbaum will lecture on the subject "Anti-Semitism and Socialism." in the Jewish dialect, at No. 62 Pitt street, at 8 o'clock. Admis-

A body of students, to the number of twenty, representing the various leges in this city, recognizing that cialism is the only remedy for the planless production and industrial inequality which places land and machinery in the hands of the few, thus enabling these to keep the masses in servitude, assembled at the Club Rooms of the Y. M. S. E. C., at % Avenue C, and elected the following officers:

Comrade Greenblatt, chairman; Comra de Abramson, vice-chairman; Com-ra de Shoen; second vice-chairman; Comriude Goldberger, financial secretary; Comrade Schriber, treasurer. The objects of this society will be—

first, to teach Socialism to their student friends; and second, to agitate sym-pathy for the Co-operative Commonwealth among the working class by holding lectures and public meetings. COMRADIE SHOEN, Rec. Secy.

We would desire to inform the public we would desire to inform the public that our Free Reading Room and Circulating Library has lately been replenished with the most up-to-date works, newspapers, periodicals, etc. The hours for reading and taking out of The hours for reading and taking out of books are from 7 to 10 p. m. daily. Our motto is BENEVOLENCE AND EDUCATION. We improve the intellect and look after the material welfare of our members. For the nominally low fee of 15 cents per week our members enjoy a reading room, library, school, social room, literary society, weekly sick benefit of \$5, and on his death his family is entitled to \$1 per capita from every good standing member in the organization, which now counts upwards

of 200.

N. Y. CITY.—4th Assembly District—
N. Y. CITY.—4th Assembly At the last meeting of the 4th Assembly District the following report for the Lecture Committee was adopted:

A series of twelve lectures on "The Historical Development of Modern So-cialism," to be delivered every second

THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to December 8th, 1897. \$4,575.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

and fourth Fridays of the month, at 165 East Broadway.

-December 10-"Plato's Republic," by Wm. Edlin.

2.—December 24—"Moore's Utopia," by J. Allman.

-January 14-"St. Simon," by L. 4.-January 28-"Fourier," by Slobo-

-February 11-"Rob. Owen," by Dr. Girsdansky.

Girsdansky.

6.—February 25—"The Communist Manifesto," by S. Pollock.

7.—March 11—"Ferdinand Lassalle and His Significance for the German Social Democracy," by J. Bernstein, 8.—March 25—"International Workingmen's Association" (lecturer to be announced).

announced). 9.—April 8—"German Social Democ-racy," by M. Hilkowitz.

Tacy, by M. Hilkowitz.

10.—April 22—"Socialism in Frauce" (lecturer to be announced).

11.—May 13—"Trade Unionism in England," by N. I. Stone.

12.—May 27—"The Socialist Movement in America," by Daniel De Leon.

N. Y. CITY .- 18th Assembly District Sunday evening lectures. Free to every-body, at Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East 17th street, near 1st avenue, New York City. Business meeting every Thursday, 8 p. m., at 246 1st avenue, between 14th and 15th streets. Come and join.

Programme of Lectures for December: Dec. 12—"Machinery." Lecturer, C. Vander Porten.

Dec. 19—"The Relation of Philosophy to Socialism." Lecturer, James All-

man. Dec. 26-"Democracy." Lecturer, Chas.

H. Matchett.
Lectures commence promptly at 8 p. m. Questions will be answered after the lecture, but must be confined to the

subject. N. Y. SOCIALIST LITERARY SO-

CIETY.—Sunday afternoon lectures on Political, Social and Economic Ques-tions. Admission free. At Pleasure Palace Hall, 62 Pitt street, New York.

Dec. 12-"Society Classified." Lecturer, Dr. Girdansky. Dec. 19—"Machinery." Lecturer, C.

Vander Porten. lec. 26—"The Socialist Labor Party and Its Platform." Lecturer, A. S. Brown. Those desiring information will be

allowed to ask questions and to state

YONKERS, Dec. 6.—The Yonkers Section will hold on the 26th instant a Brounoff Concert. There will be also speeches on the Labor Question.

YONKERS, Dec. 7.—Section Yonkers has settled down to the educational work after the flerce fight of the past campaign.

We are holding discussion meetings every Sunday afternoon at the Labor Lyceum at 3 p. m., and three Tuesdays per month are also agitation meetings. We are trying to induce our members to take part in the debates in order that their wonderful speaking abilities may be developed. Next Sunday the discus-sion will be "Reform or Revolution." Our Polish Comrade Moran, from New York, was present last Sunday. He took part in the debate, and opened the took part in the debate, and opened seyes of some of our Comrades by his exposition of the party attitude towards the so-called reform (sic) movements, as for example "Labor Exchange," "Debsism," and other utoplas.

"Debsism," and other utoplas.
Several new members have recently joined the party, and the debates clear the minds of all of us. We are busy at present in selling tickets for the Brounoff Concert, at which Comrade Platon Brounoff and the famous Russian Musical Society of 60 voices will Russian Musical Society of 60 voices will sing all revolutionary labor songs. The "Hand and Hammer," "First of May," etc., will be sung, also for the first time the famous song of Percy B. Shelly's "Down with Slavery," which Comrade Brounoff has set to music, and also donated the copyright to Section Yonkers. Comrade Daniel De Leon will deliver an address. and Miss Marie liver an address, and Miss Marie Brueckman will recite. Sections New York and the West-

chester County Sections should attend in a body, as it is the first time when a genuine labor concert of such a high class and at which all revolutionary labor songs are sung, will be rendered in the history of this country. It will be held at Teutonia Hall, on Sunday, De-cember 26, 8 p. m., the day after Christmas Day. The tickets are only 25 cents. We have secured a very large hall, and success. How many outside Comrades will assist?

Fraternally, FRED BENNETTS.

Virginia.
HIGHLAND SPRINGS, Dec. 7. following is the vote polled by the S. L. P. of Virginia in the recent election, according to the official count For Governor, John J. Quantz, 528. For Lieutenant-Governor, R. T. May-

cumber, 2,024.

Total vote last year, 115.

If we take the vote for Governor as the full-fledged Socialist vote we have an increase of over 350 per cent; or if we divide Comrade Maycumber's vote, we have nearly 800 per cent.

J. Selden Cowden, an alleged Socialist,
ran as an independent candidate for

Governor, receiving over 400 votes. It is quite certain that owing to the form of the ticket many who voted for Maycumber for Lieutenant-Governor also voted for Cowden for Governor under the impression that he was the Socialist nominee. There was nothing on the nominee. There was nothing on the ticket to indicate what party the candidate represented, so a mistake of this kind could be easily made.

The falling off of the total vote of the

State was fully 50 per cent, if not more With a population of about two millions Virginia has at least 375,000 voters, of which but 175,000 (approximately) voted which but 175,000 (approximately) voted
—which shows that the masses are very
much disgruntled, and points to the
early coming of the irrepressible conflict between labor and capital.

J.J. QUANTZ, State Seey.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten person may organize themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political par-

2. OFFICELS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and corresponding secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.

5.—Literary agent. 6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS. -Reading of minutes.

-New members, 3.-Correspondence,

4.-Financial report. 5.—Report of organizer. 6.—Report of committees.

7.-Unfinished business.

8.-New business. 4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A monthly re-mittance of 10 cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Com-

mittee. 5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such

excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.

7. Each section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or

economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects. shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee. 9. Any person residing in a city or

town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National

Secretary. Henry Kuhn. 184 William street, New York City.

Socialist Weekly and Monthly Publica-

ENGLISH.

THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year.

The New Charter, 35 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal. \$1 per year. The Syracuse Socialist,-

The Rochester Socialist (Monthly).

25 cents per year.

The Beacon, Johnston, R. I. (Fortnightly). 50 cents per year.

The Socialist Alliance, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago. 50 cents per year. GERMAN.

Vorwärts, 184 William street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year. Cleveland Volksfreund, 237 Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. \$2 per year. DANISH-NORWEGIAN. Arbejderen, 6832 Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill. \$1.50 per year.

SWEDISH. Arbetaren, 35 and 37 Frankfort street, New York, N. Y. \$1.50 per year.

POLISH. Sila, 1146 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y. \$1 JEWISH.

Arbeiterzeitung, 9 Rutgers street, New York, N. Y. 75 cents per year. HUNGARIAN.

Neparava, 236 East 4th street, New York, N. Y. \$1 per year. ENGLISH AND GERMAN. The Truth, 514 West 3d street, Daven-

To Jewish Sections and Branches

Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all

LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York.

"Skand. Am. Arbetaren."

Our Swedish Party Organ can be had on tra-for two menths for 10 rants. Every comma-who wants to help to push along our came as who happens to know any Swedes, would do a great favor by sendin, in the names and dresses with (or even without) to cents. Posta-stamps accepted. Let the expected reader the price himself if possible, but at any rata-send along the name and address.

Trades and Societies Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies inot exceeding five hims will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opposituality of advertising their places of meeting.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union, Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a.m., at East ith street, New York Labor Lyces Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of New You (S. T. & V. A., D. A. No. 1). As at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East street, New York City. All bona-fide trade an labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 84 East 4th street.—District I (Bahmian), 32 East 71st street, every Saurday as p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth Bureau (German),

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lycoum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: HENRY ZINGE.

German Waiters' Union of New York Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor, Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarter 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at it o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E. 4th St. 341 Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 74

Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. Skandinavian Section, B. L. P. Meeta gnd and 4th Sunday of every month at is o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hail, sel-gus East me St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND, AR. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 503 35th A. D. S. E. Cor, of 3d Av. and St. Open every evening. Regular beau meeting every Friday.

WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 184 Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, dany except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamtes, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, N. Y.

Paterson. Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passale and Trenton, N. J.

Boston, Holyore, Mass.

New Haved, Waterbury, Meriden and Hartford, Ond.

Pittsburg, Allegheny, Lüzern, Altoons, Ps. Chicago, Ill.

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year limit by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (a) preent composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing amount workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between it and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the meetal class. Members belonging to the first class its mettiled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and \$4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$20,00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughter of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be intitled to the burial benefit upon payment of deposit for \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied second; to expenditures. In either and towns where a branch artists, a new branch can be formed by the above named principles are invited to de on. Address all communications to Hanny Team. Financial Secretary, 26—27 and Ave., Hoen \$6.00 and \$7.00 and \$7.00

DR. C. L. FURMAN.

DENTIST,

121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, M. Y. HILLKOWITZ & HILLOUIT. Attorneys at Law,

JOHN OEHLER'S Steam Printing.

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German and

Boston, Mass. THE PROPLE is for sale at the following

Brigham's Bestaurant, Washington St. Cohen's Book Store, Washington St. on the Bridge. Grossdell's Store, Harrison avenue, Bear Bennett St.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following news stores in Providence: F. E. Hutchinson, 428 Smith street. James H. Nolan, 158 Charles street. T. J. Matthews, 1851 Westminster st.

James McGuigan, 147 Manton avenua. Frank Randall, Cranston street, near Parade street.

Milwaukes, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.